the Western Union-Gratifying Smoke

WASHINGTON, March 30. - Secretary

Slaine has resumed the discharge of h

official duties and will conduct all further

negotiations on behalf of this Governmen

in the Bering Sea matter. General J. W. Foster will continue, however, to assist in

the conduct of these negotiations as well as

others affecting the commercial interests of

the United States. The two gentlemen

tions, with certain restrictions, and it is un

conference this morning as doming the position of this Government on the sub ject. These views will probably be com-municated to Sir Julian Pannecfote to-mor row, and, as they call for no material change in the proposition of Lord Salisbury, it is ex-

row, and, as they can for ho master, it is expected that an agreement on that point will be reached in a short time. It is said that no further action will be taken in regard to the arbitration treaty until the arrangements for the modus have been completed. The British Minister has been officially informed of the ratification of the treaty, and has undoubtedly communicated the fact to the home Government. In the meantime, General Foster and his assistants are busily aggraged in the preliminary preparations of

General Foster and his assistants are busily engaged in the preliminary preparations of the case of the United States for submission to the arbitrators. The personnel of that tribunal will not be announced for several weeks. It is settled, however, that General J. W. Foster will be the agent and Judge E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, the leading counsel in behalf of the United States. There will be other counsel, but they have not as yet been selected. Ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, will probably be invited to act in that capacity. It is stated on authority that the two arbitrators on behalf of the United States have not yet been chosen. The report that Austria or some other country had been substituted for Italy as one of the neutral countries to nominate an arbitrator is officially denied.

JUSTICE BREWER, of the United State

Supreme Court, sitting as a Judge for the Circuit Court embracing the District of

Nebraska, to-day rendered a decision in the suit brought by the United States against

the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Railway Company, to have

declared illegal and annulled the contract between the Western Union and the Union

Pacific, by which the former operates the telegraph line of the railroad. The decision

is in favor of the United States, sets aside

the contract of 1881 between the two com

panies, and directs the Union Pacific hence

Some very gratifying results have been

obtained with a hand-made sample of smoke-less powder at the saval ordnance proving

the powder made by the Ordnance Bu-

been confined to small arms, including the

inch rapid-fire gun, promising results hav

in gbeen obtained in all cases. With charges

about one-half those used with ordinary powder the velocities were increased from

150 to 200 foot seconds, with no increase of

150 to 200 foot seconds, with no increase of chamber pressure. The Naval Chief of Orduance at the time expressed the hope that smokeless powder might come into exclusive use in all guns of six-inch caliber and below it. The test which has just taken place was with a four-inch gun and with an eight-inch gun. In the former a 33-pound projectile was used, with a powder charge of 5½ pounds. The velocity obtained was 2,160 seconds at a pressure of 14.6 tons. In the case of the eight-inch gun an 80-pound projectile was used, as is done in the foreign services. The powder charge was 16 pounds, and there was developed a velocity of 3415

projectile was used, as is done in the foreign services. The powder charge was 16 pounds, and there was developed a velocity of 2,415 foot seconds and a pressure of 13.6 tons. These results compare favorably with those obtained abroad under much better con-ditions. This seems to settle the question, if any ever existed, of the merit of the naval smokeless powder.

THE President to-day sent to the Senate

the following nominations: Frank L. Coombs, of California, to be Envoy Extraor-

dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the

United States to Japan. To be Judges of Probate in Utah Territory: Edward B. Kirk in Box Elder county; George W. Bartch in Salt Lake county.

ONE or more of the silver petitions are

still circulating in the House, but there does

not seem to be any probability that a suffi-cient number of signatures will be secured.

A number of members have asked for the

petition in the last day or two and have

signed it. These have been, as a wule, men

vhose districts are strongly pro-silver. Just

how many names have been secured is un

certain, reports differing greatly. A large number of silver Democrats have assured

their anti-silver associates that they would

not agree to petition for a cloture rule, and Mr. Tracey says the number is so great as to

make a majority for a rule impossible. The anti-silver men say they have also received

ufficient assurances to make them confident hey could now beat the bill on a direct vote

The subject is now receiving the close, studious, almost fearful attention of a few days

ago, and it is considered as practically se

THE report of the Committee on Mer

chant Marine and Fisheries recommending

the repeal of the mail subsidy act was sub-mitted to the House to-day by Mr. Enlos.

It takes the broad ground of dissent from

the policy of granting subsidies to persons

ever, which policy, it asserts, is robbery in

ever, which policy, it asserts, is robbery in the teeth of the law. If the principle of subsidy is right it should apply to all, and the cotton planter of the South has as much right to a subsidy or bounty as the ship owners, sugar planters and tree tappers who now receive it. The views of the minority are set forth at length, and are in substance an argument in layor of the retention of the present law based upon figures showing a

present law based upon figures showing a great impetus given to ship building under the new regime. Comment is made upon the refusal of the majority to hear any testimony or investigate the working and benefits of the act, and it is maintained that if

we had pursued during the pasta like policy of subsidy we would have had to-day the

grandest merchant marine in the world and held the supremacy of the high seas instead of having paid to England principally dur-ing the last 30 years the enormous bribate of

ing the last 30 years the enormous tribute o over \$3,000,000,000 for transporting our goods

SECRETARY FOSTER said this afternoon

that he had furnished Mr. Owen, Superin-

tendent of Immigration, with a copy of the

charges preferred against him by Assistant

engaged in any character of pursuits

less Powder Tests at Indian Head.

The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846 Vol. 47, No. 53.-Entered at Pittsburg Postofile

Business Office-Corner Smithfield

and Diamond Streets, News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 75, TRIBUNE BUILDING. NEW YORK, where com-lete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

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POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES. DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year . 10 0 DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m ths. 2 30
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WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year 1 23

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1892

PITTSBURG AT CHICAGO.

It is high time that Pittsburg should look after its interests at the World's Fair with greater energy than has been shown hitherto. Our city has more to gain than any other in the State, or for that matter in the country, by a befitting representation of its resources at Chicago. A policy of apathy on the part of our business men cannot but be a neglect of opportunities which the future would show to be dis-

astrous alike for them and for Pittsburg. Attention should be paid to the securing of space and facilities without delay. If the preposterous refusal to admit exhibits of coal and oil be persisted in, strong pressure must be brought to bear to remove it. The objection to these commodities as dirty and dangerous is simply ridiculous, for dust and disaster can be avoided with ease by the adoption of proper precautions. It might as well be decided that no boilers should be allowed on the Exposition grounds, and no electric lighting wires permitted in the buildings for fear of explosion from the one and electrocution from the other. But if our miners, our oil men and our manufacturers continue in their present attitude of shortsightedness as to their own interests and lack of public spirited enterprise, we shall cut a poor figure at the Fair, which will mean an irreparable loss.

CRISP'S QUESTIONABLE FIRMNESS.

A unique measure of the limitation of partisanship is afforded by some comments of the New York World in connection with the blocking of the silver bill. Speaking of the bad policy proposed of trying to force the bill to a vote by the application of the rule of closure our New York cotemporary says: "Speaker Crisp has risen to the level of the occasion and will not consent to report any gag rule unless Mr. Bland can present a petition for such a rule signed by a majority of the Democratic members."

This is more than amusing. The recognition of the lofty stand taken by Speaker Crisp against "gag laws," except it should be demanded by the majority of the Demothe unanimity of the Democratic thunder against gag rules established for the benefit of particular measures has been one of the especial features of the situation. The assurance that Speaker Crisp would not display a personal and unconstrained affection for that un-Democratic vice is one of the most affecting testimonials of the day. No. indeed: Speaker Crisp is not the sort of man to throw overboard his old parliamentary principles on any less incentive than the demand of the majority of his party. If the majority do not wish it he will remain as firm as adament.

Of course this comment, and the situation as well, carry the inference that, if the majority had demanded it, Speaker Crisp would have gracefully yielded. Democratic denunciations of "gag law" and of enactments passed by its aid were very well-as long as the Democrats were in a minority. But when it is their party measure that needs a gag law to help it along "the conditions have changed," as we understood Senator Allison to remark in the last Congress.

We are unable to observe any especially early Roman rectitude in Crisp's refusal to report a gag rule when he is sustained by the majority of his party: What this nation is suffering for is a political leader with backbone enough to refuse to do what he considers wrong, even when a majority of his party demands it.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF COMBINATION.

The analysis of the price of anthracite coal secured by the New York legislative in vestigation gives a pretty good idea of the results of combination. The coal is stated to have an average price at the mines of \$1 85 and at tidewater of \$3 50 per ton. while the consumer usually pays \$5 25. This indicates clearly what the operators get and what the railroads make; but there seems to be some dispute as to what wholesalers and retailers get. The members of those industries testify that their joint profits do not exceed 40 cents per ton, which leaves a margin of \$1 35 to be accounted for by a list of wharfage and other charges, which has to be considerably extended to meet the occasion.

Yet in these figures there is a very decided indication of the effect of the combination that has held sway in the anthra cite business for a generation. The price of \$1 85 per ton at the mines, considering the superior character of the coal and the large royalties generally paid, cannot be considered excessive. But from that point the combination shows its work. The devices for preventing competition from affecting freight charges which have been in operation for over twenty years holds the charge for transporting a ton of coal at \$1 65, while in this locality and Ohio the railroads do a profitable traffic by transporting coal a similar or greater distance for half the rate. After that is done | aid to honoring the record of the departed the same cause produces a similar effect; for, talk as the new combination may about the abolition of the middleman, it is well known that the policy has extended over the charges for handling and dis- give to oratory of this character only tributing the coal. If competition were from the railroad policy of keeping up the price anthracite could be distributed from the shipper to the consumer at a cost of 75 cents per ton as well as it is now done

with bituminous coal. There is no doubt that the devices for

restricting production and suppressing competition in the anthracite trade have raised prices at least \$1 50 per ton above the natural level. How much more the new combination will raise it the future only can tell.

ANARCHY'S AGITATION.

The activity of the Parisian anarchists which has resulted in an equal activity on the part of the government to suppress them, contains a striking illustration of the lack of logic which underlies the policy of reforming society by blowing it to pieces. While France is not to be ranked as by any means presenting an example of ideal social democracy, it is beyond all dispute the government of all Europe where there is most of popular freedom. The only approach to a raison d'etre possessed by anarchy is a protest against and revenge for acts of outrageous and arbitrary despotism. Yet the anarchists are now taking advantage of the comparative liberty of France, to make life insecure in a Republic with more energy than they attack the despotism of Russia or the military empire of Germany.

This is a new proof of what has always been pretty well understood, that the class of Socialists which resort to assassination are mainly swayed by the lunacy of killing all who do not agree with them. The popular liberty which they would estab-lish is the liberty of accepting their doc-trines or being blown up. When this craze appears as a reaction from the horrors of Russian state prisons we can feel a sort of sympathy for it; but when it manifests itself in attacking a government which to some degree is based on the pop-TWELVE PAGES ular will, it is something to be suppressed just like the ravages of beasts of prey or venomous serpents.

Of course the effort to suppress a political school which manifests itself by arson will succeed. Every violent act arouses the horror and indignation of the mass of people and turns public sentiment against the outlaws who perpetrate it. But while anarchy by its own character dooms itself to defeat it is worth while to remember, in this country as well as abroad, that the only soil in which it can grow is where acts of government or society inure to the aggrandizement of a privileged few at the disadvantage of the masses.

NOT THE BEST WAY.

New York State may keep the credit, or ortherwise, of having been the first to adopt electricity as a means of capital punishment. But New Jersey distances it at the Newark City Home in the use of an electric current for corrective purposes.

The details given in our special telegram will no doubt evoke some discussion. Probably the shocking practice will meet with opposition simply as a novelty. But there is something to be said in its defense. If there were no other method of dealing with the instincts of refractory children than through the fear of corporal punishment, the treatment in vogue in New Jersey would appear satisfactory, since it causes a maximum amount of terror without such long continued results as may attend a whipping. On the other hand, very little is yet known of the effects which the passage of an electric current has on the human frame. And the adjustment of its strength should not be left to any such rule of thumb practice as appears in the secret sessions of the culprit, the Superintendent and the village doctor.

But, to take a broader ground of objection, the fact is that fear induced by pain or mystery is not the right agent for dealing with the youthful criminal. Moral suasion is the only means for obtaining lasting reforms. Laughed at though it has been, it can show better practical results than any other system, where it has been fairly tested by those fitted for its exercise. Incidentally one wonders how the inmates of such an institution have knives wherewith to commit murderous assaults, and opportunities which permit an indulgence in vice.

A POLICE COMPLAINT.

A case of that oft-reported but generally very shadowy "interference with the administration of law" by the energy of reporters is published in the Washington Post. The case is so typical of its class that it is worth a moment's examination It is learned from the esteemed Post that an "overzealous correspondent"-why not reporter is beyond us-of one of the papers of that city devoted his energies to fathoming the reticence of the officers concerning a recent burglary. He succeeded in learning the name of the suspected burglar and also got hold of the fact that a warrant was issued for the arrest of the suspect Well pleased with his success, he published the item. During the time between his discovery and the appearance of the newspaper the warrant appears to have reposed peacefully in the police station, for after the news came out the burglar changed his base and is now pursuing the more legitimate industry of catching fish in the

Chesapeake fleet. Of course, the policemen are very wroth. and vociferate objurgatory quotations at the way in which meddling reporters hamper police work. The efforts of reporters which make it necessary for officers to arrest prisoners without delay is a sad disturbance of the reposeful privileges of the latter profession. It is possible, however, to advance the views that a police force which, having a warrant and knowing where their man is to be found, cannot arrest him while a newspaper item is written up, put into type, corrected, the forms made up, the paper printed and dis tributed by carriers-a process of some hours at the least-deserves more direct trouble from the newspapers than that stated above. The necessity that the police shall have something like the energy of the reporters may be hard on the police but the public can stand it.

AN ORATORICAL PHENOMENON,

Obituary poetry such as that made famous by our esteemed and ever-reliable Philadelphia cotemporary presided over by Mr. George W. Childs is noted for being cast in the same molds. Obituary oratory is largely akin to it, in similarity of thought and imagery, but a case where it ran from two speakers in identical language and with exactly the same succes sion of ideas has not been noted until it was presented in the House of Representatives last Saturday by those gifted ora tors, the Hon. Timothy Campbell and the

Hon. James J. Belden, both of New York. The occasion was the delivery of eulogies to the memory of the deceased General Spinola. Among those who lent their were Messrs. Campbell and Belden, each of whom displayed their eloquence by reading type-written speeches. The lan guid attention which members generally created the impression that there was little more of the ordinary sameness in these speeches. But when the Record came out the next day there was a remarkable example of simultaneousness of

cerebral origination. Mr. Campbell, who spoke first, Mr.

Belden being at that time out of the House, rose "to participate in these sad services realizing the lack of ability on my part to do justice to the memory, virtues and statesmanship of our deceased friend and brother General Spinola.' There is nothing out of the usual run of obituary eloquence in this, but when it is noticed that later, when Mr. Belden made his speech-Mr. Campbell having in the meantime left, he also "rose to participate" and kept on in the same way to "the memory, virtues and statesmanship of our deceased friend General Spinola, it becomes rather interesting. This interest is heightened by the fact that the second paragraph of both speakers protests that "nothing but the love I have for his memory" induced them to speak, and that, with the exception of Mr. Campbell's eulogy of General Spinola's Democracy, which of course Mr. Belden, as a stalwart Republican had to skip, these striking parallels continue down to the closing assertion that while General Spinola's mortal remains repose "in beloved Greenwood his friends will ever keep his memory green."

This is a phenomenon to attract the attention of those psychologists who are now giving their attention to Mark Twain's remarkable coincidences. Is it an example of simultaneous production like the cotemporary inventions of the telephone, the safety lamp and the electric light? Or what influence is it which leads these two statesmen to air their ideas on the same day on the same subject and with this striking correspondence of language?

THE Massachusetts State Board of Trade has adopted resolutions expressing the de-sirability for a new department to be known as the "Department of Commerce and Trade," with a new Cabinet Minister to represent it. While this would be an unnece sary multiplication of offices, it should be borne in mind that the principal duty of merce. Any cheese-paring policy tending efficiency of this service is the falsest kind of economy, and will be disas trous to the growth of our foreign trade.

WHAT is the matter with Washington D. C., when news of the Government's decision about the New Orleans Italians comes from Indianapolis?

IF attention were directed to an insistence that hotel buildings should be made fireproof as well as to the provision of escapes and the improvement of fire depart-ments, the lessening of disasters would very soon demonstrate the truth that prevention is better than cure.

IF Allegheny has any further develop ments of official malpractices to disclose, its ources must be unrivaled by any city of the same size.

BURGLARS will soon be out of a job if womanly pluck continues at its present rate When women are prepared to tackle intruders armed with a revolver and a razor, the latter may as well look for some more honest and less precarious employ

THE New York Sun says "that the Dem ocratic party is able to attend to its own business and what will Editor Dana de

THE carefully arranged performance which marked Mr. Mills' debut as a senator yesterday is another indication that our paid legislators regard the Senate and the House as mainly useful for focussing indi-viduals prominently before the public.

COMMISSIONER RAUM is in a fair way to realize that "when explanations be necessary they become impossible." IF Mr. Thurman be correct in his asser

tion that the "Ohio Democrats have no boss and no machine," the party in that State is to be heartily congratulated on its freedom The statement ought to be true of every State, county and city in the country.

FRIDAY will be the beginning of unlucky days for dogs whose owners fail to provide them with license plates.

THE Weather Bureau has shown a great lack of consideration for migratory families by prophes; ing wet weather for to-day. It is to be hoped that the prophecy will not b marked by more than the customary accuracy of such emanations.

ONE swallow does not make a summer. out the granting of liquor licenses proclaims

OF course Ecan is indignant that h should be mixed up with the Harlow charges He has quite enough to'do to account for his The Government ought to relieve him of the ksome responsibilities.

PITTSBURGERS should sympathize with the United States troops in Texas. They are

TIN-MINING promises to oust the manufacture of divorces as the leading industry of South Dakota. This will be a change for the better, and will establish the State on a under commercial basis.

DEMOCRATIC arguments in favor of the wool bill may fitly be described as shoddy.

THE statement in certain quarters that the anti-Quay movement has been abandoned should be understood as indicative of the wishes of those making it rather than of storical fact.

BRADDOCK is giving signs of progress by frequency of street railroad accidents.

PAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

MR. GEORGE PARSON LATHROP'S forthoming book of poems is to be called Dreams and Days. IT is estimated that Marcus Daly's losser

colts at the Bitter Root Stock Farm this season will aggregate \$100,000. KING CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, goes bout the streets of Copenhagen in a plug hat, and isny even saluted by the people he

Mr. Hopkins. of Illinois, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Ways and Means in place of Mr. McKenna of California resigned

Ex-GOVERNOR CLAFLIN, of Massachu etts, is a well-preserved, elderly gentleman, with a face of strong intelligence and very MRS. ELLA W. PEATTIE, who under the

title of "With Scrip and Staff" has written for children a story of mediæval flavor and surpassing interest, is an Omaha newspaper DR. SABLE, the Parisian surgeon who became famous 16 years ago by extracting a fork from a man's stomach, is a jolly, florid-

faced old gentleman, who ranks among the first of his profession in France. COUNT VON EULENBERG defines the separation of the Imperial Chancellorship from the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry of e ground that the burden of the work of

the two posts was beyond the power of on

WHEN it comes to a use of winged words in the House of Representatives no other nember can excel Congressman Rayner, of Maryland, in copiousness of verbiage. rocabulary is said to be as exhaustless as

gation being made by the joint Congressional Committee, and therefore would be acted on by the department without regard to that investigation. It is learned from other sources that the President will take no action in the controversy until Secretary Foster has concluded his investigation of the trouble between the two officials. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. ALEXIS TOLSTOI, a brother of the novelist, Leo Tolstol, has written a story which is said to be as strong as those of the more fa-mous member of his family. It is called "Prince Serebryani," and a translatio made by J. Curtain, will soon be brought from the press of Dodd & Mead.

OF NATIONAL IMPORT. Blaine Resumes the Reins in the Bering Sea Matter-Important Decision Against

gating the sweating system, will hold sessions in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday next, and Mr. Sherman Hoar, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, is desirous that manufacturers wishing to appear before the committee on those days should communicate with him as soon as possible.

AFTER conference with the Postmaste General and some of his assistants, in which the law as applied to the material facts in the case were discussed the Attorney General will take an appeal from the judgments recently rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of letter carriers in several cases involving the construction of the eight-hour law as applied to the work of these employes.

named had a conference with the Presiden In view of the danger, thought to be im this morning in regard to the details of the minent, of a violent rush and possible blood shed in connection with the opening to set of the 26th instant, agreeing to a renewal of cently ceded to the Government by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, it conducted under existing laws and rules, Representative Funston, of Kansas, will soon introduce in the House a bill providing for the distribution of the land by lot. conditions respecting indemnity. As has been already stated, this Government has practically decided to accept these condiderstood that a letter prepared by Secretary Blaine was accepted at the conference this morning as defining

SCANDAL AMONG METHODISTS.

Jealousy Leads a Clergyman to Send Lette to Other Ministers. NEW YORK, March 30.—The jealousy amor Methodist ministers of New York, which made itself so apparent just before the General Methodist Conference in 1888, has evidently not disappeared, and some serious charges are made against one of the most prominent Methodist clergymen in the city. The accusations are that the Methodist pastor, to injure one of his fellow-preachers and to prevent him from being chosen as a delegate to be sent to the Omaha Confer ence, resorted to anonymous letter writing and was caught at it. At any rate, letter reflecting in more ways than one upon the

reflecting in more ways than one upon the reputation of one or more Methodist ministers were circulated, and they caused such a commotion that an investigating committee was appointed, and the result may be that the resignation of a certain Methodist minister will be asked for in the near future. The members of the Investigating Committee, after thoroughly looking into the affair, came to the conclusion that they were justified in suspecting a Methodist minister of being the author of the anonymous letters. After reaching this conclusion they hunted up several autograph letters of the suspected pastor, and the handwriting of the anonymous letter-writer and that of this clergyman were compared. The suspected anonymous letter-writer and that of this clergyman were compared. The suspected minister was called before the Investigating Committee, and he most emphatically denied that he had resorted to such base methods as were attributed to him. The committee is not fully satisfied yet with what it has learned, and no report has been made regarding the affair. The report, however, it is said, will be made before the clerical representatives to the May Conference are selected, and the result may prove a great surprise to New York Methodists and churchgoing people in general. going people in general.

IMAGINED HIMSELF JAY GOULD. That Didu't Save a Thrifty Crank From

Being Hauled Up for Larceny.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30 .- Franklin Carson shrewd-looking man, was to-day arraigned on a charge of larceny preferred by his sis-ter. Franklin imagines that he is Jay Gould, and incarceration in the Norristown Insanc and incercetation in the Norristown Insane Asylum for some time did not cure him of his weakness. Since he has been at large the only thing he has speculated in is in pawn tickets. He stole articles from his sister and pawned them. Dr. Butcher, of the county prison, testified that Franklin was insane. "How about Jay Gould?" inquired Judge Arnold of Carson.

sense enough to buy goods at auction cheap I don't know whether I'll ever be rich o not. Jay Gould's alive yet, and I'm not dead man, either." Carson was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and he will be placed in the Norristown Hospital.

the contract of 1881 between the two companies, and directs the Union Pacific hencelorth to operate its own telegraph line, by its own agents, and not through the instrumentality of the Western Union. Judge Brewer, in his opinion, says the telegraphic franchise granted the railway company by the charter acts was not the mere right to place a telegraph wire along the railroad for its sole use. A telegraph wire is as much a part of a railroad as depots or wrecking trains. What was meant was a telegraph line for public and commercial uses as independent and complete in itself as though not built along the railroad right of way or used at all in connection with its operation. The contract between the telegraphic franchise to the former, and was intended to make it the exclusive beneficiary thereof. In accordance with its opinion, the Court directed that an order be entered setting aside the contract of 1831, and putting an end to the relations created by and subsisting under it between the two companies, with a mandatory injunction upon the railway company to hereafter, by its own agents and employes, and not through the instrumentality of the Western Union Telegraph Company, exercise all the duties created by its telegraphic franchises and directing the Western Union to apply for and have stated an account between it and the railway company as to the value of its property along the line of the railroad and fointly used by the two companies, and for such other relief as equity and good conscience require. TOURGEE PREDICTS A RACE WAR. He Cannot See How Any Colored Man Can

Sing America. CHICAGO, March 30 .- Albion W. Tourge predicts the greatest race war the world has ever seen if the Government continues t allow the whites to oppress the blacks. "I amont see," he said, "how any colored man in these United States can sing 'America.' It is no surprise to me that those who assem-bled at Bethel Church here the other night refused to do it; the surprise is that they did

refused to do it; the surprise is that they man not refuse long ago.

"We are in the same position as that of a man holding a torch over a powder magazine into which a spark is likely to fall at any moment, and if we go about with this firebrand and the spark falls it will be no mere revolution we will have to face. The world has never experienced the horrors that will result."

VOUNG JIM BLAINE'S LETTERS.

His Wife Prevailed Upon by a Mutual Friend to Withhold Them, WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The Washington cossips who have been waiting with eager eves for the publication threatened by Mrs.

eyes for the publication threatened by airs. James G. Blaine, Jr., of the letters of her husband, lively versions of which have ai-ready been circulated here, were disap-pointed to learn to-day, in what seemed to be an authoritative way, that these letters would probably never appear in print.

According to the explanations given, a
friend of Secretary Blaine—said to be Secre
tary Elkins—went to see the triends of Mrs.
Blaine, Jr., in New York and arranged to reeive the letters, or at least to secure a promise that they should not be published An Albino Robin at Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, March 30 .- [Special.]-A robin white as snow except a few colored feather on its back, is a freak of nature at Millwood, suburb of this city. It can be seen every lay, and has mated with a robin of ordinary color. The citizens have taken the bird under their protection, and will not allow it to be killed, though they intend to closely watch the results of the nesting.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

General Daniel Dustin,

General Daniel Dustin, of Chicago, A. istant United States Treasurer, died in Car hage, Mo., yesterday at the home of his daughter He came here about a week ago for the benefit of his health, but instead of improving he rapidly grew worse. His remains will be shipped to bycamore, Ills., where he resided for over 25 years prior to his appointment by Harrison two years ago. He lived for years in California, and there sat as a member of the Legislature when it was admitted to the Union. He removed to Illinois in 1856, and at the outbreak of the war joined the Federal army, serving under Colonel Farnsworth as captain. He was for bravery promoted to the rank of major, and raised a regiment of Illinois infantry. Near Atlanta he further distinguished bimself and was made brigadler general, and was a companion with Harrison thereafter. This friendship continued and led to his appointment at the Chicago Sub-Treasury. He came here about a week ago for the benefit o

Obitpary Notes. HARRY S. PEELER, ex-Borough Surveyor of

SIR WILLIAM BOWMAN BART, M. D., the distin guished ophthalmic surgeon, of London, is dead, MARSHALL G. KENNEY a member of the Lowe House of the Legislature, died Tuesday at Phila delphia, aged 39 years. L. E. FRANCIS, the apostle of Sweinfurth, the lilinois Messiah, died at his home at Richmond, Ky., early yesterday morning.

EDWIN B. TAYLOR, a well-known traveling man representing Simon Baers' Sons, of Wheeling, died at Parkersburg yesterday of typhoid fever. MAX PHILLIPS, one of the best known musician n St. Louis, died in that city Monday night as th result of injuries self inflicted. He was a compser

M. M. LEVELLE, one of the most prominent attorneys of the Schuylkill county courts, died at his home at Ashland, yesterday morning. He had a wide reputation as a criminal pleader. MISS NELLIE WEDDELL, of West Newton, died Tuesday night at the age of 84. Deceased was born and lived in that section all her life. Site was a sister of G. W. Weddell, one of the oldest and best known residents of Versallies township.

REV. DAVID HOPKINS, a noted Welsh divine, who was ordained into the ministry 40 years ago and has held many appointments throughout Ohio ard Pennsylvania, died at his residence near Youngstown yesterday, aged 68. He was a minister of the old Puritan style. MRS. CLARK, widow of the founder of Tomb-stone, Ariz., died at the Providence Hospital in Washington Monday. She came to Washington from san Francisco a month ago with her daugh-ter, just out of school. After a gew days' sight-seeing she was taken ill, and grew constantly worse until sie died.

Secretary Nettleton, and that he would await a reply before taking any further action in the matter. He said that these worse until sile died.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WALLETT, the oldest and most famous clown in England, has just died at the age of 84. He had been before the public from his boyhood until 1670, and for 30 years had been called "The Queen's Jester," gaining the title from the date of his performance before Victoria, at her request. charges were entirely outside of the investi-

M. LAUWERS, the French baritone singer, is M. LAUWERS, the French baritone singer, is dead in Paris, aged 46. He was a Belgian by birth, and began his career as a plantst. He went on the operatic stage at the Lyrique and from there migrated to the Opera Comique and the Chatelet, becoming famous at the lytter house. He had several times visited America professionally. mittee on Manufactures, which is investi-

The Address of

THE EASTER BONNET.

Phantasies in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and Lace- 1 Few Vivid Descriptions With Price Marks Attached-A Goo

Old Custom-What Society Is Doing. The Easter bonnet! Ah! that's the subject that finds place in minds great and small, and pertaining to people of both sexes who pay any attention to the changing seasons and the fashions that go with them. Prepare to plunge your manly hands deep into the innermost recesses of your pockets oh, fathers and husbands of Pittsburg maids and matrons, for your hour is at Groan not, but come to the front with un-clouded brow and as smiling a lip as you can

produce under the circumstances The bright spring weather that has graced Pittsburg on one or two days this week, to gether with the spring openings, has been the means of filling the streets and stores with humanity of all grades and conditions It is a great season for milliners and dry goods people, whose show windows in gala attire attract irresistibly the attention of

each passerby.

In one store may be seen a lovely waxen lady, all smiles and blushes, whose business it is to exhibit to an admiring public a wonderful creation of the milliner's art perched upon her dainty golden brown curls. It is a toque bonnet, made entirely of violets, shading from deepest purple to heaven's own blue.

A Bunch of Violete

A few blades of yellow-green grass, knotted among some tall, nodding violets, do duty for a crown, while the brim is of the same tiny flower. It is held on the head by means of a band of narrow yellow-green velvet ribbon, passing under the chin and fastening at the back of the bonnet with a jewel pin of violets, Aglittle tag pinned on the back proclaims the price to be \$12. Designers seem to have gone to the fields for their ideas in Easter bonnets this year. All the dainty small flowers are brought into use. Buttercups and bluebottles nod to each other across a small expanse of green and yellow wheat, on top of broadbrimmed, fancy straw braid hats. Starry-eyed forget-me-nots, nestled among grasses, compose lovely evening bonnets.

A pretty shell-shaped bonnet has a brim of pale pink rose leaves, while chrysanthemums of the same shade, and some heavily-meshed cream lace form the crown. The price of this is \$7.

There has been some talk of the possibility of buying Easter bonnets at as low a price as \$2. A milliner remarked yesterday that a flower could hardly be obtained for that sum, and that the lowest fighre possible for an Easter bonnet this year would be \$5. So, if any hopeful maiden has been thinking of buying an Easter bonnet, ready made, for \$2, she will most likely be disappointed. You may pay as high as \$50 for your Easter bonnet if you desire.

A pretty idea in bonnets this season is to make them of gray crepe, with ribbon and laces of the same general hue, but in different tones, relieved by a few sprays of minonette. With the bonnet is used a gray silk parasol. the same tiny flower. It is held on the head by means of a band of narrow yellow-green

Some of the Latest Styles, An Alpine hat, in light brown, is peculiar

and distinctive. It will be admired by ladies who like pronounced styles. One has a deep band of velvet around the crown with a Prince of Wales feather, in a lighter shade of brown, waving toward the front. A black lace hat, flat and plain as to brim has attached to it something new in the way of a veil that is a continuation of the lace

of a veil that is a continuation of the lat-that composes the crown. This comes over from the right side of the hat and lastens to the left. A large bow of black veivet ribbon is erect upon the front of the crown and is held in place by jeweled butterflies of gold and jet. This hat will cost the happy pos-

sessor \$15.

The hats this summer will not run to extremes in either size or shape. There will be designs to suit every face, and women will not be obliged in any case to wear one particular shape to keep in fashion, whether the shape is becoming to them or not. There will be turbans, bonnets with ties and without, and large and small hats of different shapes that can be twisted and turned to shapes that can be twisted and turned to suit the eaprice of the wearer. When the woman has arranged about her spring bonnet she will naturally wonder

When the woman has arranged about her spring bonnet she will naturally wonder what is to be worn as a wrap. Capes will take the lead this spring. The Louis XIV. cape will be the thing this spring, while for summer wear a short cape, reaching to the waist back and front, of black lace, will be en regle. This cape is considered by connoisseurs the most graceful summer garment a lady can wear. ment a lady can wear LADIES who have been proposing mar-

riage to their various masculine triends this

may be glad to know that they have good ancient authority for their actions. The custom of ladies proposing in leap-year is supposed to have had its origin in a year 1288. The statute ordains that a lady may propose to "the man she likes," and that if he refuses her he must pay "ane hundredity pundis." There is a chance for the man to escape, however. If he can make it appear that he is already engaged when the lady asks him to take her for better and worse then he shall he free and the lady. the lady asks him to take her for better and worse, then he shall be free and the lady must look further. This seems just, be-cause it does not free the man unless he has already lowered his lance to some fair lady, and does not recognize his right to remain a bachelor.

An interesting fact is that there will not be any change in the shape and material of and children's shoes this season. The plain black kid, that has been popular al-ways, will continue to be worn. The pointed toe will be worn more than the "common sense." The latter style will always find favor in the eyes of a goodly portion of sensible femininity.

A CONCERT by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs of the Western University of Penn sylvania will be given to-morrow evening at Dilworth Hall, Pennsylvania College for

MISS NINA MAHAFFEY has issued card for a party in commemoration of her birth day at her home, in Edgewoodville, to-mor

A NUMBER of young folks of Wilkinsburg are rehearsing for a concert to be given in Wilmerding early in April.

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL WERTHEIMER have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Birdie, to Abraham L. Rauh, which will take place on Wednesday even-ing, April 6, at the Eighth Street Temple.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY CIMIOTTI, of 350 Collins avenue, East End, will celebrate the twenty-fith anniversary of their wedding Wednesday evening, April 6. A large num-ber of invitations have been issued.

THE POET OF NATURE. Since the publication of his work, "Leaves

of Grass," in 1855, he has been regarded as one of the brightest stars in our poetical firmament.—Minneapolis Times. Tax dilettante prettiness of most modern ocins was not to his taste. He struck his

vre with his fist at times instead of his inger tips, but the music was resonant and will reach posterity.- New York Herald. WALT WHITMAN'S was a homely yet lov able character. Within his heart there dwelt a sturdy nobility that was ever assert ing itself in his peculiar rhymes. His poetry Ropids Herald.

Urrering his message, convinced of his rocation, aware and awake to his power, he has never faltered. In obscurity and negect, in poverty and persecution, he has con tinued true to his own ideals and held steadily to his own conception of his duty as the chosen priest and poet of democracy.—Phildeluhia Press. He was the most eccentric, the most vigor

ous, probably the most widely known and discussed of the American writers of the

age. His place in literature has been more talked of and with less apparent likeliho of an agreement in his own generation than that of any modern writer, not excepting No poet ever wrote more individuality nto verse. It was native Yankeeism of decidedly Whitmanesque species that sprang from his pen. But the inspiration,

iside from the revolutionary individulity of the form, touched universal intuitions which found echo in many tongues and climes .- Minneapo'is Tribune. In his w ritings he was hampered by no poetle forms of rhythm or meter, but embodied his spontaneous thoughts in the lan-guage they suggested to him. Many fine sentiments were embodied even in his "Leaves of Grass," though it transgressed

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Baby Alfonso is on the new Spanish postage stamp.

-A monster resembling a gorilla is said to be terrorizing the people of Brownsville,

A crow with only one leg, and upon that leg only one toe, was a curiosity shot recent-ly at Lenoir, N. C.

-When the men and women of the East

the juice of a lemon over them briskly in water until they are clean. -The Methodist Episcopal Church has

-The Prohibitionists in Maryland for

-The latest substitute for glass is a kind of dry, flexible collodion. It resists the ac-tion of salts, alkalies and dilute acids, and is inodorous and transparent. Its chief use is likely to be in photography.

—In German literary publications during 1891 theology held the first place. Out of 18,875 literary productions, 1,765 belonged to the province of theology and 1,731 to literature proper (novels, poems, dramas.)

-In Rio de Janeiro the camellia is used in a magnificent way at all the fetes. The walls of the halls where entertainments are held are covered with sprays containing three camellias and their polished foliage.

-There is said to be a negro, 65 years old. living near Rutledge, Ga., that bears a remarkable resemblance to a sheep. His skin is black, but his head, face and the rest of his body are covered with long, thick, white wool.

distinction of a tree, instead of the comparatively diminutive shrub which grows in this country. The tree commences bearing when it is 2 years old, and it continues to bear for 40 or 59 years.

violets were selected for New Year gifts; bridal bouquets were then made of six camellias and maidenhair fern.

-At the present time the whole number of double stars known and recorded by asronomers is something over 10,000, far ex-

-A wild woman was captured recently in the woods near St. Hedwig, Tex., where she has been living for the past six years. In all that time she has never slept under a roof, and her dress was made of reeds and leaves. She lived for the most part on pecan nuts. She was sent to an insane

the tinkers are descendants of the one who made the nails for the cross, and are con-demned to wander continually without rest. This tradition is very common in the High-lands of Scotland.

or rather paint, their words with a brush. They attach great importance to an elegant handwriting, and a clever writer—or, as they say, a "clever brush"—is considered worthy of their admiration. -An ancient method of taking caribou

—An ancient method of taking caribou by the Esquimaux was by means of pitfalis dug in the snow along the banks of rivers, where the snow lodges in immense quantities, and wherever there is a sloping place down which the reindeer can travel. The pits were covered with thin slabs of snow strong enough to hold their shape, but if trod upon by the animal it was immediately precipitated into the cavity. -The great high bridge of the Southern

Pacific Railroad is said to be the third highest bridge in the world, and is, by several feet, the highest in this country. It is 2,180 feet in length and 328 feet above the surface of the stream. It has 48 spans, nearly all of which are iron-plate girders, alternately 33 feet and 65 feet in length. In the center, directly above the bed of the river, is a cantilever span 185 feet in length.

2000. It is adorned with hundreds of diamonds. Besides the diamonds there are set around the rim 54 splendid pearls, each without a flaw, a ruby of extraordinary size and pearty being set as a centerpiece. The crown was made by Panzie, a Geneva jeweler, and was first worn by Catherine the Great.

being noticed by strangers. The cream-colored horses were brought over from Hanover originally by George L, and from that time, with the exception of the period between 1833 and 1833, when Napoleon I, was in possession of Hanover, until 1837 they were regularly supplied from the Electoral study at Handver. at Hanover.

churches and partly outside them, was first ordered by Pope Innocent III, in 1199. All the ancient missals direct that toward the onclusion of the service the parties "shall inter the church as iar as the step of the enter the church as far as the step of the altar." The greater portion of the ceremony was thus performed in the south porch, still often called in country districts the "wedding door." It was only in the reign of Edward VI, that the whole of the ceremony was allowed to be performed in the of the church.

s a diminutive of toile, a small covering of linen thrown over a dressing table; butit was reserved for the decorators of the reign of Louis XV. to discriminate between the grand and the little tollette. The latter was a very simple arrangement indeed, a plain wooden altar with unado-ned white napery and a looking glass, at which the celebrants were only the lady's maid and the hairdresser. The grand tollette was a much more spiendid affair. The table was laden with coffers of jewels, glove boxes, powder boxes, receptacles for paint, patches, pomatum and scented waters; and finally with the dressing case, the furniture of which was often of gold or silver handsomely chased. a very simple arrangement indeed, a plain

"Don't you think it is too bad that the author should allow the hero to be murdered in the ast act?"

You may in business have a friend who'd

But never for a moment would be think of working

"Does the plot thicken as he goes ou?"

Bagley-Come, now; there's reason in all

things."

Bailey-Then you don't know Mrs. Bailey. "What is Cumso so jubilant about?" asked Swayback as he entered the office. "Has me one left him a fortune?" "No," replied Fangle, "His office boy resigned

Where'er we hear some venders yell, and all the day for this or that Some flend or other pulls the bed. No wonder, too, so sad we look, For when our cares do seem to fade Lo! we are harassed by the cook

First burgiar-I know a safe good for \$2.000 Let's crack it to-night. Second burgiar—Sure an' it's not meslif as will be afther don' anythin' of the kolnd until after Lent. We must denoy oursilves now, sure."

Cousin Jack-I see that my old sweet heart, Cora Filrty, is just as much a devotee or

fashion as ever.

Mapel (who doesn't like her)—Yes, indeed; she

Ky.

Indies want to wash their hands they squeeze

over 15,000 ministers, 14,000 local preachers, 100,000 official members, and 300,000 Sunday school officers and teachers.

some extraordinary reason have adopted as their banner a picture of Washington sur-rounded by the Stars and Stripes.

-In Peru the cotton plant rises to the

-A quarter of a century ago camellias were worn in ladies' hair to the exclusion of all other flowers. Baskets of camellias and

-During Queen Victoria's reign there have been only three vacancies in which the Queen did not personally receive the insignia of the deceased knight. When a for-eign sovereign dies who is a Knight of the Garter his insignia comes back directly to the Lord Chamberlain through the Foreign

ceeding the number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire firmament (about 0,000), and others are being frequently dis-covered by the great telescopes now in ex-istence.

-The alleged connection between Gypsies and the nails used in the crucifixion has frequently been referred to. It is said that

-The Chinese do almost everything opposite to the way of doing it in this country, and, instead of using a pen, they write,

-The Russian crown and other insignia known as "the crown jewels," are valued at

-Queen Victoria's State team of creamcolored horses have a history. The present stock are intelligent, gentle beasts, fond of

-The Celebration of marriage, partly in

-The literal meaning of the word toilette,

JOKELETS FROM JUDGE.

"Well, yes, my dear; it could have been ar-ranged more satisfactorily. He could have allowed him to die a natural death—say, early in the first

self you goods at cost, He does so just to please you, and, no matter what he's lost, He bows and scrapes and thanks you just as other

"Have you read Torpid's last novel?" "Well, not exactly. I've sort of gathered it

Alas! we're living in a flat

And worried by the serving maid.

the sterner proprieties and approached a forbidden realism.—Detroit Free Press.